

which, according to Mr. Meyer, is likely to prove even more drought resistant than the latter species and be useful as a stock in the dry regions of this country; two wild plums, *Prunus* spp. (Nos. 40014 and 40015), with possibilities for breeding purposes, from Shensi Province; and a citrus species (Nos. 39897 and 40039), with fruits resembling those of a sour mandarin, which would appear to have unusual hardness.

Of shade trees and shrubs for dooryards, Mr. Meyer secured a poplar, *Populus suaveolens przewalskii* (No. 39900); a beautiful evergreen bush, *Daphne tangutica* (No. 39914), suited to regions like Long Island; a bush honeysuckle, *Lonicera* sp. (No. 39915), for low hedges in the colder sections of the country; a Chinese rowan, *Sorbus* sp. (No. 40021); an ideal cover for shady portions of the dooryard, *Schizandra sphenanthera* (No. 40025); a valuable late-flowering porch climber with white flowers, *Polygonum* sp. (No. 40034); and Wilson's horse-chestnut, *Aesculus wilsonii* (No. 40037), from near Chenghsien, Kansu, a new form of this valuable avenue tree.

Of the introductions made through correspondents the following are the most noteworthy:

Four varieties of corn, *Zea mays* (Nos. 39936 to 39939), were collected by Mr. F. Kingdon Ward in the Valley of Nmaihka in Upper Burma, where a remarkable corn culture exists at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, which appears to be very ancient. On one of these varieties (No. 39937) Mr. Collins has found signs of the characteristic waxy endosperm which has heretofore appeared only on corns from eastern China and nowhere else in the world, and this fact may be of value in determining the origin of this remarkable corn. A surprisingly interesting collection of Spanish corn varieties, *Zea mays* (Nos. 40259 to 40294), from Spain and the Canary Islands and different portions of the mainland, which was made by Señor Valero, an official agricultural engineer who recently visited this country, has already unusually excited the interest of the corn specialists.

So much interest attaches to the spineless cactus that the discovery in Hawaii of a form without spines and with very few spicules, *Opuntia* sp. (No. 39853), which is supposed to have been brought there by Don Marin and which in comparison with Burbank's spineless cactus has shown its ability to live on dry islands of the Hawaiian group where the Burbank cactus has quickly perished, will interest a wide circle of experimenters.

The Porto Rican black walnut, *Juglans portoricensis* (No. 40236), which matures its nuts in April and May; the red bush nut from New South Wales, *Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia* (No. 39871); the late-blooming varieties of English walnut, *Juglans regia* (Nos. 39839 to 39844 and 39881 to 39886), from Grenoble, France, to which our attention was directed by Prof. J. Russell Smith; the Tibetan tree hazelnut, *Corylus*